

### ŽALOBNA SINICA *Poecile lugubris*

**Sombre Tit** – one individual heard on 29 Oct 2016 near Zrče, Pag Island (UTM VK93, N Dalmatia); no published records of the species for Pag or other Croatian islands

Dne 29. 10. 2016 sva z Andrejem Sovincem obročkala priče v Zrčah na otoku Pagu. Mrežo sva imela postavljeno v borovem gozdu, glavni namen pa je bil obročkanje obeh vrst kraljičkov *Regulus regulus/ignicapillus*. Ko je bilo že vse skoraj pripravljeno za lov, sva v bližini zaslišala značilno oglašanje žalobne sinice. Ko sem vklopil posnetek petja omenjene vrste, sem, glede na izkušnje od drugod, predvideval, da jo bova tudi ujela. Čeprav se žalobna sinica zelo rada odzove na posnetek, je ni bilo blizu, še manj pa v mreži. Domnevala sva, da je bila v letu, in s posnetkom sva jo verjetno zamudila, tako da ni priletela v najino bližino. Podatek niti ne bi bil tako zanimiv, če bi vrsto med svojim dolgoletnim preučevanjem ptic otoka Paga zabeležil že kdaj prej. Tudi RUCNER (1998) navaja, da žalobne sinice ni našel na nobenem jadranskem otoku. Znano pa je, da gnezdi v Nacionalnem parku Paklenica (LUKAČ 2011) v neposredni bližini otoka Paga. Dopusčava možnost, da je to žalobno sinico na otok Pag prinesla orkanska burja, ki je pihala prejšnji dan iz smeri Paklenice. Doslej se je na otoku Pagu že večkrat izkazalo, da je dan po burji najbolj primeren za opazovanje redkih in zanimivih vrst.

Dare Šerc, Langusova 10, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija,  
e-mail: dare.serc@guest.arnes.si  
Andrej Sovinc, SOLINE, Pridelava soli d.o.o, Seča 115, SI-6320 Portorož,  
Slovenija, e-mail: andrej.sovinc@guest.arnes.si

## SRBIJA / SERBIA

### MARSH WARBLER *Acrocephalus palustris*

**Močvirska trstnica** – dne 23. 5. 2016 je osebek v bližini Somborja (UTM CR56, SZ Srbija) oponašal pesem rakarja *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*. Podatki o tem v literaturi so zelo redki.

In its territory holding song, the Marsh Warbler vocally imitates the songs of both European and African bird species (DOWSETT-LEMAIRE 1974, 1979). From their own recordings and literature, DOWSETT-LEMAIRE (1974) found that the Marsh Warbler imitate the songs of 93 European bird species. In its vocal repertoire, the Marsh Warbler usually briefly imitates the songs and/or sounds of multiple bird species (e.g. www.xeno-canto.org). DOWSETT-LEMAIRE (1974) reports that records of Marsh Warbler imitating Great Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* exist in the literature, but no additional details are reported. On 23 May 2016, during

our regular fieldwork, studying the nesting ecology of the Great Reed Warbler near the Veliki bački canal (UTM CR 56 36; N 45.7337°, E 19.1152°) in the southern periphery of Sombor (NW Vojvodina, N Serbia), we heard and saw a male Marsh Warbler exactly imitating the song of a male Great Reed Warbler. We were listening to a Great Reed Warbler male singing in a small dry reed *Phragmites australis* patch interspersed with Canada Goldenrod *Solidago canadensis*. As we carefully searched for the “singing Great Reed Warbler”, a Marsh Warbler appeared near the top of the reed stalk, and we could clearly hear and observe that it sang the Great Reed Warbler's song. The song was not as loud as in the Great Reed Warbler; it sounded as if a Great Reed Warbler sang at a distance. Not only did the bird mislead us, it also misled a male Great Reed Warbler holding territory approximately 80 m away in a reed bed at the estuary of the river Mostonga and the Veliki bački canal. The Marsh Warbler imitated the Great Reed Warbler song for 4–5 minutes. Before and after this observation the Marsh Warbler male sang its regular song. As far as we know, there has been no such clear Great Reed Warbler vocal imitation found in the Marsh Warbler song. Even though this is an interesting observation, we can only guess the purposes of such exact vocal imitation, e.g. increasing the song repertoire size in order to attract a mate.

**Acknowledgements:** Fieldwork was supported by the Nature Protection and Study Society – NATURA, Sombor, Serbia. T.O.M. was supported by a grant from the National Scientific Research Fund of Hungary (OTKA K106133).

Thomas Oliver Mérő<sup>1,2</sup> & Antun Žuljević<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Tisza Research, Danube Research Institute, Centre for Ecological Research, Hungarian Academy of Sciences; HU-4026 Debrecen, Bem tér 18/c, Hungary, e-mail: thomas.oliver.mero@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Nature Protection and Study Society - NATURA, Milana Rakića 20, RS-25000 Sombor, Serbia, e-mail: antun.zuljevic@gmail.com

## ČRNA GORA / MONTENEGRO

### CITRINE WAGTAIL *Motacilla citreola*

**Citronasta pastirica** – en samec opazovan 3. 5. 2013 v Ulcinjskih solinah in ena samica 17. 4. 2014 v Tivtskih solinah (Črna gora); najverjetneje prvi opazovanji te vrste v državi

Our first observation of the Citrine Wagtail in Montenegro was recorded at Ulcinj Salina on 3 May 2013. Just before the arrival of a group of 7 Turtle Doves *Streptopelia turtur*, a male Citrine Wagtail perched for a few seconds on the levee along the saltpan basin Jezero 1 and then flew off to the basin's muddy shoal to feed together with a group of Yellow Wagtails *Motacilla flava* (observed by B. Stumberger). One